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Sailing Song.

BY J. H. MATTHEWS.

Again, my lads, our vessel carves
Her way with easy motion;
Again we ride the merry tide
To lands beyond this ocean.

We leave, perchance, a mother dear;
A sister's arm, or daughter's:
Perchance the love revealing tear
Is mingled with the waters.

We leave behind each earthly home;
The friends that boyhooh found us;
We break, the careless seas to roam,
The dearest ties that bind us.

The wind shall agitate the sea,
The waves be wild and frantic,
But let us trust in God, as we
Float on the blue Atlantic.

And as we freely dash along
Among the waves that know us,
Let's rouse a cheering parting song,
And join in hearty chorus.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

THE BATTLE OF

THE MOODKEE.

The very river Sutledge, on the banks of which occurred the bloody fight between the English and the Sikhs, of which we have just received the intelligence—is the Hyphasis which proved the boundary of Alexander's conquests, and beyond which his army would not follow him.

The easy victories and profuse precious spoils, which in the softer & sunnier plains of Persia or Western Asia, had rewarded the valor ond satisfied the avarice of the Greek soldiers—had indisposed them for fiercer cenflicts, unredeemed by captured treasures—which awaited them among the hardier and poorer tribes of India. Yet for a time and while there seemed some definite limit to the ambition of their leader, they followed Alexander without murmuring, even to the foot of the Himalayas.

On the banks of the Hydaspes—the northern tributary of the Iudus—the Macedonians encountered the great King Porus, who reigned over the region south of that river, and whose ambition was dreaded by all the Indians dwelling on its northern banks, and between it and the Indus. These eagerly hailed the approach of Alexander as a protection against tyranny—real or apprehended—of Porus; just as England at this day makes battle now against the Afghans, and now against the Sikhs, to avenge some real or supposed wrong to some native tribes or princes, vindicators like Alexander ot minor wrongs by the infliction ot wrongs tenfold greater.

On the left bank of the Hydaspes Porus sat down with his army, composed of 40,000 foot, six thousand horse, tour hundred war chariots, and more than two hundred elephants. The force of Alexander, like that of England in the late battle, was largely native. but with a European basis and core; besides his Macedonians and other Greeks, he had the cavalry of Asia, from Bactria, Scythia, Sogdia, &c., and a considerable force of native infantry. His main army however, was cavalry.

Not daring to cross the river in front of so formidable an army; and especially dreading the effect of the elephants upon his cavalry, Alexander, by favor of a dark and stormy night, and of an island happily interposed between the banks of the river, above the position of the enemy, and which had at once the advantage of concealing and facilitating the attempt of the Greeks, threw five thousand horse and as many foot across the river,& leading them in person turned the flank of Porus's army and utterly defeated it, with great slaughter to the Indians; making the barbarian king prisoner, and himself losing—differing therein very much from the English battles—only eighty foot soldiers and two hundred and twenty horse.

A new city ,called Nikea, built on the spot of the battle, commemorated this victory, and another, called Bucephala, became a monument of Bucephalus, wounded in the passage of the Hydaspes, and who died there.

Porus brought before Alexander and interrogated how he expected to be treated, answered, "like a king." He was not disoppointed; for Alexander made him a friend and ally and greatly increased his dominions. The fame of such generosity united to such valor, opened the hearts of the Indian nations of the Punjaub to him. He was everywhere submitted to and welcomed, and having organized a naval expedition to descend the Indus one thousand miles to the sea and proceed through the Persian Gulf to the mouth of the Euphrates and ascend it (the famous voyage of Nearchus)—he continued his march through Punjaub, aiming, as he professed to reach the Ganges. But when the army came to the banks of the Hyphasis, they refused to cross it and enter upon a region of unknown extent and endless conflicts. In vain did Alexander argue, implore, entreat and promise.—"Follow me," said he, "but to the Ganges and the Indian Ocean, while our fleett shall circumnavigate Africa—and then the bounds of our empire will be those which God has made the bounds of the Earth."

The Greeks were immovable, the thoughts and longings of home had come over them. They resolutely refused to cross the Hyphasis—and Alexander after erecting altars on its bank to commemorate his progress thus far East—wept that he could conquer no other world—and turned his march homeward.

These backward glances will not be without interest to our readers,—since the same theatre is now the scene of like events, except that in the recent battles the barbarians, if so we may call tne Shiks, were the assailants. They it was who crossed the Hyphasis or Sutlege, and on its left bank the English received the assault—and so fearfully struggled for the victory they won.

In this case as in all like ones—our sympathis are with those who defend their own home, and the rivers, and mountains which God has assigned to them—and whether it be Abdel Kader in Africa—or warriors of northern India—we feel that victory should be with them.

That such will be the result may be possible in both cases. As to Algeria, it has cost France millions of treasures and tens of thousands of lives—and yet the great Arab chief is as little subdued as at the beginning. So though the field of battle and the trophies of Moodkee remained with the British, it is far from certain that the victory is final and decisive. A passing glance at the relative means and numbers of the contending parties will show this.

According to the last authorities upon which we have been able to lay our hands, the total number of European troops in all India is about 31,000 whom 20,000 are of the reeular army, and the residue recruited in Great Britain for the Company's service. This European force is distributed throughout the vast possessions unsular and continental of the East India Company.

The Native troops in the service of the Company, amount, it is believed, to something like ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MEN. These are composed indiscriminately of Hindoos and Musselmans—mixed up together in the same regiments, and under the command, as to Company officers, of their own people—though superior command is wholly in Europeans, to such an extent that the youngest ensign of the British army takes rank of the oldest Native officer.

These Native troops are brave and faithful. It is a point of honor with Native artillery men. never to desert their guns. The Cavalry are as adventurous as, and much better riders than the European Cavalry, and take better care of their horses.

The army of Runjet Singh, the Chief of the Sikhs, was computed by the British authorities some few years ago at seventy-three thousand—of which more than one half were Cavalry—they have also a numerous artillery—as was made manifest in the late conflict.

When it is considered that the region of this contest is far away from supplies that it is strong in natural features for defence—that it is inhabited by a brave and warlike race, and that the sympathies of all Northern India must be with the Sikhs—and when both Russia and France may possibly see their interest in permitting means to be furnished that may prolong a war so costly and perilous to English supremacy in the East, it does not seem quite clear, notwithstanding the firing of the Park and Tower guns in Lodon over the victory of Moodkee—and the vote of thanks in Parliament to the Conquerors, that the work is decisive or complete.—The next late accounts from India cannot fail to be looked for with great interest. —N. Y. Courier.

FROM CENTRAL AFRICA.

Letters from Fernando Po, of November 9, have been received in England from Dr. King and Capt. Becroft, giving the results of their new attempt to open a commercial traffic with the natives of Central Africa. The expedition had returned from the Niger to that island, having remained on the river nerly 4 months. They found the aspect of things changed for the worse, in consequence of deaths and feuds and wars among the chiefs.—Rabbah, the largest and most flourishing town on the river in 1840, is now deserted in ruins. The mission has consequently been less commercially successful than was anticipated.

CONNECTICJT.—The New York Tribune of last Friday, states that the allied powers of Liquor and Locofocoism have triumphed in the election for Legislature of Connecticut, and will be enabled to elect their minority Governor. Some of the Birneyites voted openly for the Loco foco ticket at the last trial.

The Legislature will stand—Senate; Whigs 10, Locos 11. House—Whigs 108, Locos 114. Loco majority on joint ballot, 8.

[*From the Richmond Whig*

"WHERE IS HENRY CLAY."

The U. S. Gazette in answer to this question flippantly put by some opponent of Harry of the West, makes an excellent reply, which we regret to have mislaid. The Gazette thinks they will have occasion to ask, hereafter, in many an anxious crisis, as well as now, "Where is Henry Clay?" If any thing more is necessary to answer the question, we will try to gratify the curiosity of the inquirer.

"Where is Henry Clay?" At present, sir, he is in New Orleans, pursuing with that system and energy for which he is distinguished, the duties of his profession. You will be glad to learn that, though an old man, time deals kindly with his constitution, and that the winter of advancing years, while it scatters snow flakes upon his brow, has not chilled the genial fountain of his generous heart. His frame is still erect, his footstep firm, and that same frank, noble and impressive face continues still the faithful image of his fearless soul.

A few days since the people of New Orleans were assembled in a spacious church to witness the inauguration of their new Democratic Governor. There was a great crowd. Statesmen, orators and men in office attended. There were beauty, wealth and fashion; military pomp and civic display congregated to do honor to the Governor elect. In the midst of this gorge ous scene a door is gently opened. An aged citizen, in plain garb, unattended and alone, quietly enters. Instantly, and as if by some electric impulse, the whole audience start to their seat! The rafters ring with their enthusiastic shouts. The old man becomes the center of a thousand burning eyes.—There was Henry Clay!

"Where is Henry Clay?" We said he was in New Orleans—but no, that is a mistake. He is not there alone. In the frozen mountains of the North, in the vast prairie of the West, in the crowded cities of the East, in the sunny plains of the South, go ask the question. "Where is Henry Clay?" and a million hands will be clapped upon warm hearts, and a million voices will answer, here! Tell us not that he is out of office; that he is a defeated candidate; that he never can attain the imperial purple. It may all be true, but here, deep in the breast of the patriotic people, he has an empire more powerful and enduring than any office on earth could give. We love the man, and in loving him, we feel that we love our country, truth, honor, courage—all that can ennoble the human race. We love him now even more as his glorious sun, every cloud of calumny vanishing from before its face, goes down in calm and majestic beauty. Alas for the country, when that luminary descends, and the shadows of night close upon the scene, with nothing to irradiate his gloom but the feeble light of glow-worm politicians!

"Where is Henry Clay?" Above and beyond the reach of his unforgiving foes. His History is identified with that of his country. She will point with pride to the statesman who has twice saved the Republic from the yawning vortex of civil discord. Future patriots, when assailed by persecution, and tempted to despair, will remember the unshrinking fortitude of Henry Clay; in the face of desperate opposition—how, in the forefront of the fight, trod that man of mark, his head towering above the conflicting hosts, his broad breast a target for every foe, while the poisoned arrows of vindictive adversaries rattled in vain upon the bright shield of his spotless fame. The Republic will point her young men to his example. Poor, friendless and unknown, they will recall his early career—How in obscurity his young days were passed; like some gem hidden deep under the ocean waves, and tossed and buffeted by many an angry billow, but brought at last from its concealment, and after being polished and made more brilliant by the rude assaults of adversity, placed as the crowning pearl in the diadem of the country's glory. "Where is Henry Clay?" Future ages will give the answer pointing to the highest name upon the scroll of American statesmen. Where then will he his traducers? Where the petty politicians who now fume and fret upon the stage of public affairs, endeavoring to carry a continent upon their Lilliputian shoulders? Echo will answer "where?" Their very names will have passed into oblivion, or if they are remembered, it will only be to crimson the cheek of posterity with the thought that for them, and such as them, an immortal patriot, world-renowned for his wisdom and virtue, was ostracised and condemned.

GALLANT.

"A gallant wag was lately sitting beside his beloved, and being unable to think of any thing else to say, turned to her and asked her why she was like a tailor.—"Don't know," said she with a pouting lip, unless it is because I am sitting beside a goose."

The President's Message.

We copy the following abstract of the President's Message relative to the Secret Service Fund, from the Baltimore American:

The message was read, beginning with a recital of the resolution calling for the items of the secret service fund. The President says that, with an anxious desire to furnish the information, if it were consistent to do it, he must decline. The foreign intercourse Act of 1810, in pursuance of which information was communicated, was stated.

The law required the public items to be given publicly, and the private items to be given privately. The President's certificate only was required to be presented to the accounting officer to secure the payment of the same. Had the public items been called for they would have been communicated with great pleasure.—But the secret expenditures cannot be made public without injury to the public interest. Some of his predecessors have not specified for what the secret service fund was expended.

His predecessor had declared that the sum of $5,450 was expended for foreign intercourse. Mr. Polk says the question is whether the resolution can be answered at all with propriety. As a general rule, it should not be done, and whether it could be done under any circumstance or not, is a subject of serious consideration. The President may keep the information in his own hands if he chooses, in which case the items do not become public records by being filed away. They are not seen by the accounting officer.

The provisions of the law of 1789 were then stated and explained, when Mr. Polk says that if called upon to answer this Resolution, he would be under the necessity of answering all such calls, whether under one administration or another, or whether in Peace or in War. The President says that he is aware of the prejudices against keeping anything secret, but there are circumstances which may require it.

While in office, says Mr. Polk, I have had no account settled upon the President's certificate, and it would be an extreme care that would allow him to use his certificate. Still, if there was a necessity for this, he should most cheerfully take the responsibility of doing so.—The House, as the Grand Inquest of the nation, have a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers, but it must always be by a committee. Such committee would have the right to demand the appearance of every public and private paper, but they would not communicate what was done to the injury of the public interests.

No communication is found upon the files of the Department, in reference to the special mission to England, says Mr. Polk, and therefore this part of the information is not given, as desired, by Mr. Polk. All public papers (and they cover forty or fifty pages) are communicated.

Important Arrest.

BOGUS DEALERS CAUGHT.—On Saturday last, E. V. Root and L. W. Browning were arrested in this city, on charge of selling, making and operating in Bogus money. The circumstances attending this importrnt movement are these:

Some three or four weeks ago the above men called at the tailoring establishment of J. & S. Colby, to get some mending &c, done; at their different calls they showed Mr. Colby some well executed half dollars, and Mexican dollars, and at last told him they could be purchased at a certain price, affording a profit. Mr. C. gave information to the Marshall and was informed how to proceed in order to "trap" these would be speculators in counterfeit coin. The proceedings closed by their arrest, as before stated.

We saw, in the possession of Mr. Colby, several pieces of the spurious coin. It is pronounced the most perfect ever seen in the city, and was considered good by one or two of the banks! It stood the test of acids—has a good "ring," and is said not to be deficient in weight! It is doubtless made of some new composition which it will be important to enquire into for the safety of the public.—Cin. Com.

FROM CHINA.

The latest overland mail to England brings advices from Canton to January 31, ten days later than the sailing of the RAINBOW, which arrived last week at New York. The latest instalment of the Chinese indemnity was paid, and by the terms of the treaty the English were to evacuate the Island of Chusan. But the Chinese had refused the admission of foreigners into Canton, who are pelted with stones, piled up at the gates for the purpose, if they attempt to enter. A notification in the Government paper intimates that Chusan will be retained until the city is opened, and that a despatch from Sir JOHN DAVIS to KEYING, the Chinese Commissioner, gave him notice of this determidation.

MR. WEBSTER.

As we, and no doubt all our readers, anticipated, the Tory Ingersoll has totally failed in making good his charges against Mr. Webster. On Tuesday last, a Message was received from the President, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Ingersoll, requesting information in reference to the disbursement of the Secret Service Fund, during Mr. Webster's administration of the Secretaryship of State. The message simply states the amount expended during the time Mr. Webster was in office, some $5,000, but does not say for what purposes the money was used, alleging it to be improper, and not campatible with the public interest, to divulge the purposes for which this fund is used. After the reading of the message, which very evidently floored Mr. Ingersoll in his lame and impotent attempt to exculpate himself from the miserable dilemma in which his malice and malignity had placed him, he rose and said that "the President had not answered the call as he had expected," but that "he could yet make good his charges." This stouting it out against the facts and the opinions of the House, but excited the pity and contempt of all honorable members. He persisted in asserting "that Mr. Webster had written to Mr. Adams and Mr. Cushing, then members of the Foreign Relations Committe, requsting the adoption of a bill creating a special mission to London to settle the Oregon question, and stated that his researches in the Department had led him to offer the resolution of inquiry."

Mr. Adams stated his disbeliet that Mr. Webster had sent to the committee any letter or letters, as charged, asking for this mission. He had never seen any such letter himself, or heard of it, until this charge was made.

Mr. T. Butler King adrressed the House in reply to Mr. Ingersoll. He affirmed Mr. Webster stood clear and triumphant against each and every charge brought forward by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ingersoll,) and he was only astonished that after so complete an overthrow, the gentleman should still insist that he could make the charges good!

Thus ends the miserable attempt of a driveling demagogue to tarnish the reputation of one of the most illustrious statesmen our country has produced. It has ended as every true-hearted American, from the depths of his inmost heart could have wished it to end. The fame of Daniel Webster belongs to his country—to that country it is sacred, and the man who perils his reputation by assailing it, deserves to meet a fate as ignominious as that which has fallen to the lot of Charles J. Ingersoll,—Wash. Rep.

Novel Mode of Emigration.

Our attention was arrested, on observing moving through our streets, on last Saturday afternoon, a frame shantee, of the proportions of some 10 by 16 feet, placed upon wheels, and drawn by four Conestoga wagon horses, in admirable condition. This unique dwelling consisted of one story, adout 8 feet high, and was inhabited by the family—ten in number—of Abraham M, Epler, of Mount Harrison, Dauphin county Pa., and destined to Indianapolis, Indiana. It contained the beds, furniture, and necessary cooking utensils, with a stove in which a cheerful fire glowed, and which, in the absence of a better mode, answered very well for cooking. At evening, if remote from a dwelling, or public house, Mr. Elpler has but to unhitch his horses, kindle a fire on the road side, cook, and partake of the evening meal with his family and retire to rest in his own humble domicile! This comparatively comfortable mode of emigration was entirely new to us, and we could not but admire the ingenuity and perseverence which originated and carried out the plan. This family, when once arrived at its place of destination, have nothitg to do but to dislodge from the wheels their fragile dwelling, and they are at home! A safe journey to them, and may health and prosperity attend them in their new home! —Wash. Rep.

FINAL ACTION ON THE OREGON QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has at length made a final disposition of the Oregon subject, and in a manner which, next to have refrained from any action at all, will receive, we doubt not, the general approbation of the country.

The two Houses yesterday settled their differences in regard to the form of authorizing notice, by adopting (with two unimportant changes in the phraseology, recommended by the conferees) the Preamble and Resolution of the Senate. These changes consisted simply in substituting ihe words "all proper measures" for "renewed efforts," and the word "adjustment" for the word "settlement." These changes, if they affect the sense of the resolution at all, strengthen rather than impair the force of the Senate's original proposition. Thus reported, the recommendation of the conferees was agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 42 to 10; and by the House of Representatives by the very decisive vote of 142 to 46.—Nat. Intel,

The Subtreasury Bill.

Our readers and the whole commercial and business community will feel indebted, we doubt not, to Mr. Webster, for his important and very opportune inquiries made in the Senate, yesterday, of Mr. Lewis, chairman of the Committee on Finance, respecting the Subtreasury bill, and obliged to Mr. Lewis, also, for his ready, frank, and very important replies. We look upon this conversation as one of the most gratiying occurrences of the whole session, thus far. It is as a bright light sprung up in the midst of gloom. The information given by Mr. Lewis is highly important in itself; and we trust, moreover, that we may regard it as an indication that rash and ruinous measures will not be adopted, at least in the Senate; but that the proceedings of that body may be marked by deliberation and prudence, and a proper regard for the public convenience and interest.—Truly did Mr. Webster say that the general prosperity of the country was now great; and all will agree with him that the adoption of any measures by Congress calculated to check or to depress this prosperity is greatly to be deprecated.—Nat. Intel.

Mexico.

The New York American Sentinel gives the following extract from a letter from a young officer, dated

"POINT ISABEL, April 1st.

"The Mexicans are about to fight us. They have crossed the Rio Grande, to attack this post with 700 men.

Major Monroe has only one company here.

Capt. May started from Gen. Taylor's last night, with two companies, to reinforce Major Monroe. We are expecting an attack every moment. The Sutlers have formed a company to defend the goods.

If the Mexicans succeed in taking Point Isabel, Gen. Taylor will have no line of retreat. I have been on guard two nights out of the picket. Our guard went out four miles from camp, & lay in the grass. An express has just arrived from Gen. Taylor's company. He had all the army throwing up works the whole of last night. His camp is only three hundred yards from Matamoras. The Rio Grande runs between.

The Unied States ship Lawrence has sent all the men she can spare to man the fleet. Dick Ogden has four men on guard.

P. S.—I open this letter to say that the wagon has just come in from Gen. Taylor's camp. There is nothing new, except we are certain of a fight. We will send three wagons up with the returning train. Two hundred wagons in a train two miles long, is a fine sight. We have intrenched ourselves."

Hon. Daniel Webster.---Again.

"The following statement," (says the National Intel.) "which we find in the regular Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune, agrees substantially with what we have related here, and have reason to believe correct:"

"When Mr. Webster left the State Department, in place of being a defaulter as has been charged it appears that there was a balance paid over to him long after he left. When Mr. Webster left Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, he requested the clerk, who has the care of the contingent fund, to settle up the account and see how it stood. The clerk wrote to Mr. Webster that there was the sum of $1,000 for which there was no voucher. Mr. Webster said the proper voucher would yet be found, but in the meantime he wished the accounts of the Department fully settled up, and for this purpose he sent on $1,000, and the accounts were settled. The proper certificates afterwards appearing, tho $1,000 were refunded to Mr. Webster. So that, in place of being a defaulter, he had actually overpaid the Department, and this overpay was refunded."

The citizens of Monrovia (Liberia) gave a Public Dinner to Captain C. H. BELL, and the other officers of the United States ship Yorktown, on the 17th of January, at the Govornment House. This dinner was given as expressive of the sentiments the Liberians entertain for Captain BELL'S vigilance in seeking out and putting down the slave trade on the coast and especially in capturing the late slave ship Pons. The invitation was extended to the officers of the Dolphin, who were in port at the time; but, having made arrangements to depart the day previous, they could not attend. Says the Luminary:

"Captain BELL'S conduct cannot be too highly lauded for the immense benefit he has conferred upon all interested in the suppression of the slave trade, upon the great and important results that will affect the colony here, and upon the heathen that now again breathes his native air."

The United States brig Dolphin returned to Monrovia on the 5th of February, from a cruise to the windward; officers and crew all well.

[From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

Two Great Victories over the Sikhs.---Terminations of the War in India.

Since the despatch of our paper by the "Unicorn," our advices from Bombay inform of two more great battles having been fought in India between the British and Sikhs armies, both terminating in decisive victory to the former. The first was under the command of Sir H. Smith, and the latter Sir Hugh Gough, which was perhaps one of the most bloody on record. In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, cannon, (56 pieces,) baggage, stores, of ammunition and of grain—his all; in fact, wrested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry; and in that of Sir Hugh Gough's, the Sikhs lost 12,000 men apd 65 pieces of artillery. The English had 300 men killed, 13 of whom were officers, and 2,-500 wounded, of whom 101 were officers. Her Majesty's 53rd and 62nd regiments suffered enormously. General Dicke and Brigadier Taylor are among the dead.

The following official account of the battle is from the pen of Sir H. Smith, and contains a simple narraties a simple narrative of what really appears to have been a brilliant affair. The readers cannot fail to be struck with the unpretending heroics of the writer.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Camp, Field of the Battle of Aliwal, January 30, 46.

Sir:My despatches to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the 23rd inst., will have put his Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command after having formed a junction with the troops at Leodianah, hemmed in by a formidable body of the Sikh army, under Runjoor Sing and the Rajah of Ladwa. The enemy strongly entrenched himself around the little fort of Buddawul by breastworks and "abattis" which he precipitately abandoned on the night of the 22nd itst., (retiring, as it were, upon the ford of Tulwun,) having ordered all the boats which were opposite Philour to that of Ghat.

This movement he effected during the night, and, by making a considerable detour, placed himself at a distance of ten miles, and, consequently, out of my reach. I could, therefore, only push forward my cavalry as soon as I had ascertained he had marched during the night, and I occupied immediately his vacant position. It appeared, subsequently, he had no intention of recrossing the Sutlej, qut moved down to the Ghat of Tulwun, (being cut off from that of Philour by the position my force occupied after its relief of Loodianah,) for the purpose of protecting the passage of a very considerable reinforcement of twelve guns and 400 of the Regular or Aleen troops, called Avitabile's Battalion, entrenching himself strongly in a semi-circle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered with from 40 to 50 guns, (generally of large calibre,) howitzers and mortars. The reinforcements crossed during the night of the 27th inst. and encamped to the righl of the main army.

Meanwhile his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with that foresight and judgment which marks the able general, had reinforced me by a considerable addition to my cavalry, some guns, and the 2nd Brigade of my own division under Brigadier Wheeler. C. B. This reinforcement reached me on the 26th, and I had intended the next morning to move upon the enemy in his entrenchments, but the troops required one day's rest after the long marches Brigadier Wheeler had made.

I have now the honor to lay before you the operations of my united forces on the morning of the eventful 28th January for his Excellency's information.—

The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary so to organize and brigade them as to render them manageable in action.—The cavalry under the command of Brigadier Cureton, and horse artillery under Major Lawrenson, were put into two brigades; and one under Brigadier Macdowal, C. B., and the other under Brigadier Stedman.

The first division as it stood, two brigades; her Majesty's 53d and 30th Native Infantry, under Brigadier Wilson, of the latter corps: the 36th Native Infantry and Nusseree Battalion. under Brigadier Godby; and the Skekawattee Brigade under Major Forster. The Sirmoor Battalion I attached to Brigapier Wheeler's Brigade of the 1st Division. the 42nd Native Infantry having been left at head quarters.

At day light on the 28th, my order of advance was, the cavalry in front, in contiguous columns of squadrons of regiments; two troops of horse artillery in the interval of brigades, the infantry in continuous columns of brigades at intervals of deploying distance; artillery in the intervals, followed by two eight inch howitzers on travelling carriages, brought into the field from the fort of Loodianah by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, Horse Artillery, Brigadier Godby's brigade, which I had marched out from Loodianah the previous evening, on the right, the Shekawattee Infantry on the left, the 4th Irregular Cavalry and the Shekawattee Cavalry considerably to the right for the purpose of sweeping the banks of the wet mullah on my right, and preventing any of the enemy's horse attempting an inroad towards Loodianah. or any attempt upon the baggage assembled round the fort of Buddawul.

In this order the troops moved forward towards the enemy, a distance of six miles. the advance conducted by Captain Waugh, 16th Lancers, the Duputy Assistant Quarter Master of Cavalry; Major Bradford, of the 1st Cavalry, and Lieut. Strachey, of the Engineers, who had been jointly employed in the conduct of patrols up to the enemy's position, and for the purpose of reporting upon the facility and points of approach.—Previously to the march of the troops it had been intimated to me by Major Mackeson that the information by spies led to the belief the enemy would move somewhere at day light, either on Jugraon, my position of Kuddawul, or Loodianah.—On a near approach to his outposts this rumor was confirmed by a spy who had just left his camp, saying the Sikh army was actually in march towards Juraon.—My advance was steady, my troops well in hand, and if he had anticipated me on the Jugraon road, I could have fallen upon his centre with advantage.

From the tops of the houses of the village of Poorein, I had a distant view of the enemy. He was in motion, and appeared directly opposite my front on a ridge, of which the village of Aliwal may be regarded as the centre. His left appeared still to occupy its ground in the circular entrenchments; his right was brought forward and occupied the ridge. I instantly deployed the cavalry into line, and moved on. As I neared the enemy, the ground became most favorable for the troops to manœuvre, being open and grass land. I ordered the cavalry to take ground to the right and left by brigades, thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns, and, as they reached the hard ground, I directed them to deploy into line. Brigadier Godby's brigade was in direct eschellon to the rear of the right, the Shekawattee infanry in like manner to the rear of my left, the cavalry in direct echellon, and well to the rear of both flanks of the infantry. The artillery.—The artillery passed on the right, and centre, and left.

After deployment I observed the enemy's left to outflank me, I therefore broke into open columns, and took ground to my right; when I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line; there was no dust, the sun shone brightly.—The manœuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field-day. The glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle was most imposing, and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward 150 yards, when at 10 o'clock the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position, I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few momonts, until, I ascertained that by bringing up my right and carrying the villiage of Aliwal, I could with great effect precipitate myself upon his left and centre. I therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's Brigade, and with it and the 1st Brigade under Brigadier Hicks, made a rapid and noble charge, carried the village and two guns of large calibre.

The line I ordered to advance: her Majesty's 31st Foot and the native regiments contending for the front, and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights, and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right brigade of cavalry, who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile, a second gallant charge to my right was made by the Light Cavalry and the Body Guard. The Shekawatte Brigade was moved well to the right, in support of Brigade Cureton. When I observed the enemy's encampment, and saw it was full of infantry, I immediately brought upon it Brigadier Godby's Brigade, by changing front, and taking the enemy's infantry in reverse.—They drove them before them, and took some guns without a check.

While these operations were going on upon the right. and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back, I occasionally observed the brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, charging and carrying guns, and every thing beforce, again connecting his line and moving on in a manner which ably displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible brigade—her Majesty's 50th Foot, and 48th Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor Battalion, although the loss was, I regret to say, severe in the 50th. Upon the left, Brigadier Wilson, with her Majesty's 53rd and 30th Native Infantry, equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right, and this brigade was opposed to the "Aleen" troops, called Avitabiles, when the fight was fiercely raging

The enemy, well driven back on his left and centre, endeavored to hold his right to cover the passage of the river, and he strongly occupied the village of Bhoondee. I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Capt. Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing every thing before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere, had previously done, geing right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3rd Light Cavalry, under Major Angleo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field find 7 others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village by the bayonet, and the 30th N. I. wheeled round to the rear in the most spirited manner.

Lieut. Colonel Alexander's and Captain Turton's troops of horse artillery, under Major Lawrenson, dashed almost among the flying infantry, committing great havoc. until about 800 or 1000 men rallied under the high bank of Nullah, and opened a heavy and effectual fire below the bank. I immediately directed the 3th Native Infantry to charge them, which they were able to do upon their left flank, while in a line in rear of the village. This corps nobly obeyed my orders, and rushed among the Avitable troops, driving them from under the bank, and exposing them once more to the deadly fire of twelve guns within 300 yards. The destruction was very great, as may be supposed, by guns served as these were. Her Majesty's 53d Regiment moved forward in support of the 30th N. I. by the right of the village. The battle was won; our troops advancing with the most perfect order to the common focus, the passage of the river.

The enemy, completely hemmed in, were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the ford and boats, in the utmost confusion and consternation. Our 8-inch howitzers soon began to play upon their boats, when the "debris" of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted to countenance their retreat, until all our guns commenced a furious cannonade, when they quickly receded. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These being, loaded, were fired once upon our advance.—Two others were sticking in the river; one of them was got out. Two were seen to sink in the quick-sands,—two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned. These, and the one in the middle of the river, were gallantly spiked by Lieut. Holmes, of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and Gunner Scott, of the 1st troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, who rode into the stream, crossed for the purpose, covered by our guns and Light Infantry.

Pocket full of Rocks.

A man is supposed to be at home when he is in town with a pocket full of Rocks, yet it is not so to be considered at the St. Charles with a *trunk* full—at least, so says and so thinks Mr. Smith, who so well and ably controls that truly large establishment. He had had, for a day or two, his eyes upon two rather flash customers, whose movements, whether he liked or disliked, we are not positively justified in saying, but as they had come in and gone out without registering their names, he wished to know something about them, and directed a waiter to feel their trunk. The weight was fair, but Smith is hard to deceive, and long accustomed to all kinds of customers, and not being altogether satisfied with the two in No. 26, he determined to try that universal test—that touchstone that tells it all climes and countries, that he who does not flinch at the infliction, is in the universal language of Hotels, a "gentleman." Yesterday Mr. Smith presented his bill. "Ah! what is your name?" "Smith, sir." Ah, Mr. Smith sit down, sir. We have not a cent of money. We are waiting here daily expecting remittance from New York. You need not be alarmed by any stories of the tightness of the money market there our remittances are sure." "Cant say about that, sir, but I must be made sure of this bill instantly." "We cannot pay it, sir; we have not the wherewith." "Have you no watch—nothing to raise money on—this trunk, what have you in it?" Nothing but a couple of shirts." "Open it." The two shirts in a soiled state where there. "Any thing else?" A silver pencil, vest and pair of pants were added to the contents of the trunk. They had a friend from whom they could get $5, if Mr. Smith would allow them to seek him. The one was allowed to do so accompanied with a waiter, whilst the other was kept as a hostage for his return. He saw no friend whilst absent, but had $5 on his return—found another, made, $6. This was the but end of the bill, but the police had been called in and directed to keep an eye on them. Vidoque tells of a class of people that have an instinctive knowledge of a police officer—can smell him as a crow smells powder. So with our present customers—they no sooner got on the street than they saw they were dogged, and it seems agreed to separate, and throw the police off the scent—the other the officer thought proper to arrest,but there was no chage to justify his detentiyn, but in the mean time the room was more carefully examined, and an instrument was found under or in their bed for wrenching trunks open—a great convenience to travelers in case they should lose their key. The trunk was re-opened and more carefully examined and was found to contain four large flat stones, wrapped up in the shirts. They have not since been seen on the steps of of the St. Charles, nor have they sent for their baggage, among which was found a very fine and costly lined cambrick hdkf., fringed with Brussels lace, which could not have cost less, says our informant, than 8 or $10. One gave in his name as John Jacobs—was a brush maker, he said, by profession, is about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, light hair, naturally curled, blue eyes and light complexion, wore a good frock coat and hat—minus a vest. The other gave for name John Williams, of about the same age and size of the other—was a Tobacconist—light hair worn straight, and dressed much like Jacobs, except that he wore a kind of military cap. These young men appear to have set out in the world as regular hotel burglers, and we have been thus particular that they may be known where they next light. In the mean time, the trunk, rocks and jigger for opening trunks, &c., can be had upon application at the Mayor's office.

The last place in which they played the dodgers, before coming here, as we learn since writing the above, was at the Galt House at Cincinnati, where they stayed six days, and left a trunk, whether of Rocks or not is uncertain. They had taken their seats in the stage for Philadelphia, but under different names from those given to Mr. Smith.—Pitts. American.

Important Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce of the arrest of a man named James H. Newall alias Hewett of Philadelphia, a notorious counterfeiter who has long evaded the officers of Justice. On his person was found a large quantity of Bank note paper with an elegantly engraved copper plate of $5 denomination of the Farmers Bank of Baltimore, Md., and a large amount of Counterfeit Bills ready for circulation.

The following is a catalogue of the plates recovered, viz: a $10 plate for making bills on the Bank of Commerce of this city; a $5 plate on the Honesdale Bank of Pennsylvania; $5 plate on the Orange Bank of New Jersey, and the following plates without any denomination engraved on them, viz: The Merchants Bank of Cheraw, South Carolina, on the Bank of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, the Manufacturers and Mechanics, Philadelphia, Bank of Chester County, Pennsylvania, the Bank of Moyamensing, Philadelphia, the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the Bank of Schenectady, New York Safety fund, the Farmers and Merchants Bank of New Jersey, Bank of Delaware, Wilmington, Farmers and Merchants Bank Baltimore, Lancaster Bank of Pennsylvania, Lebanon Bank of Pennsylvania, Western Bank of Baltimore, Bank of Smyrna, New York (though the Bank is in Delaware,) Kensington Bank, Philadelphia, West Branch at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. There were also 30 little slips of copper plate with quonominational figures, vignettes and some with the counter signature of the Comptroller for the ends of bills. About $6000 of the counterfeit bills, signed &c., from one to $100, were found—also three $1000 bills on the Merchants Bank, New York, ready for the signatures—well executed and calculated to deceive good judges—also from $4000 to $5000 in promiscous bills of all denominations and on different banks—not filled up or signed. Newell, is now locked up in the office of the chief of Police for trial. By the active efforts of Officers Stevens and Hays, and the Chief of Police—all the above discoveries and recoveries have been made—and the trading community and the banks saved from the mundation of large masses of counterfeit paper—so well executed that Mr. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co., declared that the plate on the Farmers and Planters Bank of Baltimere, was most perfectly finished affair, and well calculated to deceive.—Bicknell.

The operations of the gang of Thieves who have been plundering the citizens of Allegheny city for the year past, are continued with undiminished boldness.—These rascals are no fools. They perfectly understand their business in all its branches. As a sample of their audacity and dexterity, a burglary committed a few nights since, will give a good idea. It was on the house of a gentleman in which several athletic young men were sleeping in one room. The thief got in through a window, out of which he took the lower sash. He then opened the door and fastened it back, so as to have free egress in case of an alarm. In the room which he entered there was a large and ferocious bull dog, whigh has been the terror of the neighborhood, yet by some means the fellow managed to keep the dog perfectly quiet, while he rambled through the rooms. He carried the pantaloons to the kitchen, rifled the pockets, and then threw a pocket book under the grate. About this time the lady discovered the light from the dark lantern which the burgler carried, and gave the alarm.—The fellow ran for it. and had the satisfaction of hearing a bullet strike the side of a house beside him as he passed it.—One of the men had $100 which the thief missed. Two other houses were entered the same night, and pocket books thrown under the grates, showing that the same scoundrel had been in them.—It is singular that these robberies should have been carried on so long without a single arrest having been made. The man who can enter a house and room in which a number of men are sleeping, keeping a ferocious dog quiet the while, and help himself to all the pocket books and money to be had, (and something to eat, also) is no novice in his art; while the number of his exploits continued through months of time, though everybody knew of skilful burglars being in their midst, proves him an old and experienced hand.—Pitts. Gaz.

CALIFORNIA.

The Louisville Courier says:

"Edwin Bryant, Esq., of this city, has just set out on an Expedition to California. He goes to Independence, Mo., where he joins the company of Col. Russell. He will pursue the Oregon route as far as longitude 115 West—thence to the head waters of the Sacramento river, in about longitude 121 deg. west—thence to the Bay of San Francisco—thence to Acapulco, a port on the Pacific coast, and via the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz—thence to New Orleans and home. Mr. Bryant has had this trip in view for some time, and on his return he will probably write a book giving a faithful and an accurate description of this 'land of promise' its geology and botany, and all the advantages and disadvantages it may present to emigrants. He is eminently qualified for the task, and his book, which will be reliable, will be of immense benefit to the thousands and tens of thousands who desire to make that country their home, but who, as yet, know so little of it. Indeed, this expedition will conclusively determine one thing—whether or not, California offers the inducements to settlers which the rather vague accounts that have heretofore been given of it have induced many to believe."

The Crops of the Union.

It is said that the wheat crop of Illinois never looked better than it does this Spring. The St. Louis New Era of a late date says:

"The wheat crop in various quarters is represented to be excellent, but the Spring is late and backward, and not very favorable for growing."

The Marrietta, Georgia, Advocate says:—"From all parts of the Cherokee country we have gratifying auspices of an abundant crop. The product, should the season continue favorable, will be greatly increased over any former year. During the past year we have contributed largely to the demand in the lower sections of the State, which has heretofore been mainly supplied from the Northern cities. The period is not far distant when flour will no longer be an article of importation for Georgia. The quality of flour ground in this country can scarcely be surpassed, and with additional improvements and experience, it will be superior to the best Northern brands."

A letter published in the Abbeville, (S. C,) Banner says:

"I learn from a gentleman who has very recently travelled through the Districts of Edgfield, Lexington, Newbery and Laurens, that the wheat crop was never more promising at this season of the year, and such I know to be the case so far as the Saluda side of this District is concerned. Should no disaster befall the wheat crop, wheat will not be worth more than 50 cents per bushel next summer."

The Revenue Tariff, now before the House of Representatives, contains a most remarkable provision, that if, after this Tariff shall go into effect, there shall be deficiency in the public revenue, a duty of ten per cent. on Tea and Coffee may be levied by proclamation of the President!

This provision shows very clearly that the authors of the bill distrust its ability to provide sufficient revenue for the wants of the country, although it professes to be strictly a revenue tariff!

It shows also that, in the event of such deficiency, the articles which are selected to bear the additional burden are not those which are consumed by the rich, nor those which come in competition with American labor; but tea and coffee, articles of universal consumption, raised abroad exclusively, and which therefore must be imported if used at all. Thus, instead of giving our own people the benefit of the "incidental protection" to be derived from revenue duties, those articles are to be taxed which they do not raise, and for which, therefore, they must pay so much the higher price.

And rather than do this by law, the Democracy propose to give to the President the power of taxing tea and coffee by proclamation! He cannot interfere with the established duties upon silks, wines, and other luxuries. They are fixed by law, and by law only can be changed. But the articles of universal consumption, those which every poor man needs throughout the Union, may be taxed ten per cent. by proclamation of the President! The whole bill is a fair illustration of the actual regard for the rights and interests of the people, felt by that party which claims to be par eecellence 'Democratic.'—Courier & Enquirer.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The New York Express has received from Washington, the Postmaster General's Report, on the subject of contracts, with various parties, for running steamboats, agreeably to a call of the House.

From the contract mads with Edward Mills, he will complete by the 1st of March, 1847, a first class steamship, not less than 1400 tons, of 1000 horse power to carry the mail from this city to Cowes and Bremen, and to return once in two months By the 1st of August, 1847, another similar boat is to be completed, and run so that three trips shall be made once in each month, to and from Europe. By the 1st of March, 1848, two more similar boats are to be in readiness; after which the trips are to be made twice in each month. The boats are to be built with every modern improvement, snbject to the inspection of the Government, with greater speed than the Cunard steamers, and to answer for war steamers if necessary. Each alternate trip they are to proceed to Havre instead of Bremen. The compensation is to be 100,000 dollars for each steamer, or four hundred thousand dollars per annum. The gentlemen who have guarnteed and who are interested in this contract, are merchants and ship-builders of the very first character and respectability, and arrangements are made for the fulfillment of the same.—There is not the slightest doubt of their ability to carry the whole plan out, and in a manner that will do credit to the country.

THE POTATOE DISEASE.

The accounts of Irish distress in the papers are heart rending. The Evening Post gives the following extract of a letter from the Rev. W. R. Townsend, rector of Aghadda, diocess of Cloyn.—The communication is addressed to a medical friend in N. Y. city:—"In this part of Ireland we are in a frightful state, the humbler classes all living on the contaminated potato. The sides of fields and gardens are literally covered with rotten ones, thrown away. The detail of destruction is endless. That employment should be wanted for the people, while one third of Ireland is as much waste as the woods of Canada, and the rest badly cultivated, not affording half labor, is a strange anomaly."

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16'45-3m

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 50 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 85
Rye,	"	66 a 0 75
Corn,	"	65 a 0 00
Oats,	"	40 a 0 45
Potatoes	"	50 a 0 56
Apples,	"	00 a 0 00
" dried	"	75 a 1 00
Peaches dried	"	2 00 a 2 05
Butter,	per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 18
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,	$4 20 a 4 50
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	50 a 55
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	33 a 37
Barley,	65 a 70
Bacon, hams, per lb	6 a 7
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll,	12 a 14
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	2 52 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	56 a 62
Seeds, Clover	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy	2 75 a 0 00
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1½
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	1

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	1
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, $5's	3

Illinois.

State Bank 50 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	1

Tennessee.

Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	1½

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	1

New England,

New England	1

New York,

New York city par | Other banks 1

Virginia,

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1846

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No. 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset County, and all others in favor of the Tariff of 1842 and opposed to the Subtreasury and to British Manufactures, are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday evening of the ensuing Court week, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on these and other measures of National and State policy.

WHIG CITIZENS.

THE CROPS.—During the past week we were favored with frequent showers of rain, and the growing crops present a very promising appearance.

PEACE OR WAR!

The Resolutions for "notice" having passed both Houses of Congress, in a modified form, it is belived that thus far there exists no cause for war between the United States and England. There is nothing offensive in the language of the Resolutions themselves, nor is the giving notice to England to be viewed as a warlike measure on the part of our Government. It is not intended as such.—The Resolutions look to a settlement of the difficulty after the notice shall have been given, without a resort to arms—and it is only by the adoption of some other measure, either by our own Government or that of Great Britain, that war is likely to be brought on. Such a measure we believe to be the Oregon Bill which has passed the House, provided it also passes the Senate and becomes a law. But a large majority of Senators appear to be conservative in their views, and hence it is inferred that the Bill will be rejected in that body, and that war will thus be averted, at least for the present. On the contrary, should that inference be wrong, and the Bill consequently pass, then we cannot prepare for fight too soon. The moment our laws are extended over Oregon, that moment the torch of war will be lighted. As regards our Government, the question of peace or war therefore now remains entirely with the Senate, the decision of which is looked for with more than ordinary interest.

"Let well enough alone!"

This admonition applies with equal force to all the affairs of life, both public and private; and fortunate would it be for men in general if it were more strictly regarded. But we know of no particular case to which it would better apply, than that of the existing Tariff, which it appears to be the object of the President to have reduced. Under the Tariff of 1828 our country was prosperous; but that Tariff had to be destroyed to gratify the South; and all know what ensued. The country was carried to the brink of ruin, and the national treasury had become almost bankrupt. The policy of 1828 had to be again resorted to, and the present Tariff was established; and now, that things begin to look prosperous again, this well-tried policy, which within the last eighteen years has twice lifted up the country and given an impulse to every branch of business in which the industrial classes are engaged, is again assailed and is in danger of being broken down and eradicated, to gratify the same craven spirit which caused the destruction of the Tariff of 1828. If we had any influence with the President, we should say to him "let well enough alone;" if he were to consult our farmeas and mechanics, they would answer him by saying "let well enough alone;" and if the voice of the thousands engaged in various domestic manufactures could reach his ear, he would hear one universal shout of *"let well enough alone!"*

The Subtreasury.

The passage of the Subtreasury Bill in one branch of Congress has caused no little excitemeni in the large cities, particularly in New York, where a large amount of Government funds is deposited in the Banks, and apprehensions are entertained of another suspension of specie payments, in case the Bill should become a law in the form in which it has passed the House of Representatives.

The National Fair.

Extensive preparations are in progress at Washington for the Great National Fair, which is to be held there during the present month. A large building has been erected for the special purpose of arranging and exhibiting the various articles of American skill and enterprize that are expected from every section of the Union. The exhibition will no doubt be a "great affair," the interest of which will be not a little enhanced by the presence of most of the GREAT MEN OF THE NATION—HENRY CLAY, we hope, among the number. We imagine it will be a scene the sight of which would do one good for half a life-time, and feel not a little "down in the mouth" on account of being deprived, by a "chain of circumstances," as the lawyers say, of the pleasure of witnessing it.

FURNACES.

We have already four Furnaces in this county, and in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is completed to Pittsburgh, and Congress does not intertere with the present duty on Iron, we may have a number more erected in the course of a few years. Our mountains contain an abundance of rich ore, and our streams afford ample water power for all the machinery necessary to convert it into iron. The following furnaces are either in blast or in the course of erection:—

"Rockingham Furnace," in Shade township, Henry Little, proprietor.

"Shade Furnace." now owned by Shryers, Bingham & Co.

"Jenner Furnace," Huber, Myers & Co., proprietors.

Conemaugh Furnace," in progress of erection by King & Schoneberger.

Counterfeits.

Spurious notes on the State Bank of Indiana, Erie Bank, one of ihe Baltimore Banks, and on several others, are said to be in circulation, mostly in Western Pennsylvania. Spurious American and Mexican half-dollars are also in circulation in Ohio and elsewhere. Persons receiving money should be very cautious.

☞Merchants and others who may detect counterfeit money, would do a service to the public by sending us a description of the same for publication.

RIGHT SIDE UP.—The Harrisburg Argus, a Democratic paper, says "if the issue is ever made in Pennsylvania, between the doctrines of Mr. Walker, and those advocated by Mr. Stewart, the people will understand, and show by their votes which side they espouse." The Argus is correct. Pennsylvania is a Tariff State, and only for the deception practised upon a portion of her citizens by the friends of James K. Polk, would have cast her vote for Henry Clay, the Tariff candidate for the Presidency in 1844.

Hear "the Organ!"—The Washington Union, Mr. Polk's official paper, in speaking of the proposed National Fair, says:—"We have no doubt that the friends of Free Trade will meet the efforts of the manufacturers snd their friends in the true, vigorous, and determined spirit," and concludes by denouncing the Tariff as an "abominable system!"—Who won't believe after this that Mr. Polk is an out-and-out Free Trader?

THE TARIFF.

The following, which we find appended to Mr. Stewart's late speech in Congress, we publish for the information and consideration of our readers. The remonstrance can be cut out and pasted on a sheet of writing paper.

Remonstrance.

The Tarifl reported by the Committee of Ways and Means is substantially the bill from the Treasury Department, reducing many of the most important protective duties one half—other two thirds. Iron and coal are stripped of nearly two-thirds of their present protection. Strong indications have been given of a determination to press this destructive measure to a speedy decision before the people have time to see or understand its provisions, and it is believed that nothing can arrest it but a strong and prompt expression of popular opinion against it.

It is, therefore, recommended to the press friendly to American Industry throughout the country to publish and distribute with their papers, a brief remonstrance signed by the friends of American Industry, without distinction of party, to this effect.

"TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully remonstrate against any change of the present Tariff, which has rendered our country eminently prosperous. Any change at this time while capital is being rapidly and extentensively invested in manufactures, increasing the markets for agriculture and the employment for labor, would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be highly injurious to the best interests of our country.

[From the Cincinnati Union, Extra, April 27.

Nine O'Clock A. M.

War Declared by Mexico AGAINST THE UNITED STATES!

By the following letter which we received this morning from the office of the Louisville Morning Courier it appears that

Mexico has actually Declared War against the United States!

and that the whole of the Mexican Coast is now under blockade.

Louisville Morning Courier, Office, Sunday Afternoon, 2 o'clock.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE UNION:

The Steamer Peytona has just arrived trom New Orleans. She left that place on Monday evening last, at 6 o'clock. I send you by Capt. Haldeman, of the Yorktown, the following very important news. The Steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans, from Galveston, one hour before the Peytona left, and the following Mem. was copied from her Manifest.

"MEM. Off bar S. W. Pass, spoke the U. S. Steamer Col. Harney, direct from Brasos Santiago, bound to this port. The Col. H. Reports that WAR had been declared by Mexico against the United States, and the whole Mexican coast was now under blockade from Fort Jackson!

P. S. The Col. H. will be up-to-night.

The Peytona was only 5 days and 17 hours from port to port, it will be two or three days before later intelligence arrives.

In haste, yours,
W. N. HALDEMAN.

☞The above important news was brought by the splendid Steamer Cambria, Capt. Wm. Forsyth, to this city about 10 o'clock, last night. Capt. F. will please accept our hearty thanks for the favor.—The news is one day in advance of the mail.

Arrival of the Steam Ship

GREAT WESTERN.

7 Days Later from England.

THE MONEY MARKET EASIER AND THE PROVISION AND PRODUCE MARKETS STEADY AND FIRM — COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IMPROVING—PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED TILL AFTER EASTER —PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL — INTERESTING FROM SPAIN—NARVAEZ'S ADMINISTRATION AT AN END.

The Great Western was telegraphed in New York Bay yesterday, at 11 o'clock, and the heads of the more important parts of her news communicated to this city, by Magnetic Telegraph, at about half past one o'clock.

There is but little change in the London money market. Prices are steady and firm.

Corn and Flour are taken freely at former prices, though neither have advanced.

The general feeling through Europe is pacific. The last news received from the United States, which was by the packet ship Independence, which dates to the 10th of March, had been the source of much satisfaction to the English people.

Commercial Affairs are improcing in England.

There is no change in the provision market.

There are no parliamentary proceedings to report, as that body had adjourned until after the Easter hollidys, and of course all the great measures before it were laid over. On its reassembling, Peel will bring up the Irish Coercion bill and press it to a first reading, the Corn bill was to follow, and be finally disposed of. The Tariff Bill, it is expected, will be passed.

The tone and feeling in regard to the Oregon question was much the same as at last advices.

In the Iron trade a reaction had taken place, and prices are lower.

Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Hugh H. Gough. who figured in the Sihk war, have been created Peers.

Rothschild has the monopoly of tobacco in Enrope, his agents have been buying the future crops in the U. States.

The latest accounts from Spain show that General Narvaez's administration was at an end. It was rent asunder by the discovery of an intrigue, on the part of Christiana and the Patriarch of the Indies, to supercede Narvaez in favor of the intriguing woman's latest favorites, the Baron de Meer and the Marquis de Viluma.

In Persia the cholera is raging with devastating effect.

The present average rate of wages in Paris is 2s. 11d. a day, and 1s. 6d. in the provinces.

Prayers are offered up in all the Anglican Churches throughout G. Britain. for the success against the Sikhs, and a form of prayer has been composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking the Almighty for recent victories on the Sutlej.

Large quantities of seed potatoes continue to arrive weekly from the Azores, from South America, and from the West Indies.

It is understood that the title of Sir Henry Hardinge will be Baran Penhurst, of Penhurst, in the county of Kent.

The American provision trade has partaken to the facilities which the Treasury order affords. Considerable supplies of beef and provisions have been released from duty under the low duties, and are finding their way into general consumption.

Italy is still troubled. Austrian bayonets keep the people quiet, but it is impossible to quell the flame, which has been so long smouldering, may burst out.

THE COOLEST YET.

The Boston Traveller says;—"As one of the Roxbury omnibusses; fully loaded with passengees, was coming over the Neck, a young man jumped in, and deliberately collecting all the fares, jumped out again. To the astonishment of the poor passengers, on arriving at the head of State steet, they were informed by the driver that the gentlemanly collector had nothing to do with the concern, and that his collections were made entirely on his own account."

CHARTER OF SAMUEL'S CHURCH.

THE members of the Evangelical Lutheran church in and near Lavansville, Somerset township, Somerset county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and citizens of the same have associated for religious purposes and are desirous of acquiring and enjoying the privileges and immunities of a corporation or body politeck in law, and have therefore prepared this instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name under which they have associated, and do now exhibit the same to the honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county and State aforesaid, praying that they may peruse and examine the said instrument, in order that all things necessary may be done to incorporate the said church according to the provisions of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, viz:

ART. I. The name style and title of this association or congregation shall be "The Evangelical Lutheran church of Samuels."

ART. II. The officers of this association or congregation shall consist of a Pastor, two Elders, and two Deacons, who shall be styled "The Vestry" or "Church Council," and shall be elected according to the discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States connected with theGeneral Synod of said church. The present officers are P. Rizer, Pastor, David Woy and Christian Barkley, Elders, and Samuel Kooser and Samuel Shauley, Deacons, who as well as their successors in office shall have the care and management of all the property, real and personal belonging to said corporation and for the time being shall be accountable to the corporation for the official conduct and shall act in conformity with any and all its instructions that are not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or with the discipline by which said corporation is governed as a church.

ART. III. Any male member in full communion with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels aforesaid, shall be a member of this corporation and shall be entitled to the privilege of speaking and voting at its meetings.

ART. IV. The corporation thus constituted of all the official members of said church for the time being and all other members of said church, by the name, style and title aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded in any Court of Record, and before any Magistrate in all manner of suits, complaints, pleas and demands of whatsoever nature or form they may be and in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or bodies corporate may do within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ART. V. The corporation shall have all power and authority in meeting assembled, to make such bye-laws as they may judge necessary for their own government, and adopt such other measures from time to time relating to the property of the church, as they may deem expedient. Provided that no law shall be made, or measures adopted inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or with the discipline by which said church is governed.

ART. VI. The corporation by the name, style and title aforesaid, shall have authority to make, have and use one common seal, having such device or inscription, as they may think proper, and the same to alter or renew as may be found expedient.

ART. VII. Should the corporation aforesaid, at any subsequent time, deem it expedient, on account of having to change their place of worship, or otherwise, they shall have power to substitute some other word or words for "Samuels" in their name, style and title, by giving public notice thereof. Provided that they retain every thing necessary to designate them as an Evangelical Lutheran Church.

ART. VIII. The yearly value, interest or income of any property belonging to said corporation shall not at any time exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

[NAMES OMITTED.]

ENDORSEMENT.

April 23, 1846.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the Court order, decree and declare that the persons associated as in the within petition named shall according to the articles & conditions in the said instrument set forth and contained become and be a corporation or body politick, and the Court further direct that this charter of incorporation shall be recorded in the office for recording in Somerset county.

By the Court.
A. J. OGLE, Proth'y.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.

For the last three days receipts of produce has been more than usually heavy, owing to the fine state of navigation in the upper rivers, all of which are rising. At this point the Mississippi is still coming up, and is now some six feet above the low water mark, allowing boats of the largest class to arrive and depart, full freighted without difficulty. This must give an impetus to the shipping interests, and tend materially to the reduction of the present high rates of freights, at the same time it will encourage produce buyers to operate more extensively. Money is yet scarce however, and levee business, thus far is principally confined to forwarding. A large number of New Orleans boats are in port.—Mo. Rep.

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. P. Rizer, Mr. CHAUNCY P. KOUTZ, of Berlin, to Miss LAVINIA, daughter of Mr. John Marteeny, of Semerset tp.

DIED:

On Tuesday morning the 28th ult., in Stoystown GEORGE HARTZEL, Esq., aged about 58 years.

In this Borough, on Thursday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHAFFER, in the 70th year of her age. Peace to her ashes.

On Friday last, in Somerset township, Miss MARGARET WEYAND.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE enrolled militia within the bounds of the 4th regiment P. M. will meet for training and inspection as follows:

The 2d Battalion on Tuesday the 19th day of May, in the town of Sallisbury,

The 1st Battalion on Wednesday the 20th day of May, in the town of Berlin.

JOHN H SMITH, Col.

Regimental Orders.

THE enrolled militia within the bounds the 3d Regiment of P. M. will meet for training and inspection as follows:

The 2d Battalion at Somerset, on Saturday the 16th day of May next.

The 1st Battalion, at William Rush's, in Turkeyfoot, on Monday the 18th day of May next.

JOHN R EDIE, Col.

6 *Cents Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber in Jenner township, on the 17th inst., an indented apprentice to the wagon-making business, named *Hezekiah Snyder*. He is about 16 years of age, and had on when he went away grey

PANTALOONS.

green roundabout, a cap, &c., The public are cautioned against harboring, or trusting him on my account. The above reward will be given to any person returning him, but no charges paid.

JEREMIAH SHAFFER.

Ap 28, 1846.

WANTED.

A young man who understands something of the house joiner and Cabinet-making business, and who would be willing to work under instructions, will meet with a situation by calling on the subscriber.

Also an apprencice to the above business will be taken. A boy of 16 or 17 years of age and who can come well recommended, will be taken immediately. None but one of good moral character need apply. One from the country would be prefered.

BENJAMIN F. BEATTY,
Somerset. April 28 '46.

LOOK HERE.

FOUND in the barn of the subscriber, residing in Brothersvalley township, Somerset county, near Berlin, on the 21st of May, 1845, a new

Blacksmiths Vice.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay for this advertisement, and he can have said Vice.—Otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN P. BRUBAKER.

Berlin ap21, '46.

QUEMAHONING FACTORY.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, having been absent from home during the last fall and winter, and it having been reported through the country that he was not going to return, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has arrived, and intends to carry on the

Manufacturing

busines in all its various branches as usual. Sattinet, Kentcky-Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpet, Flannel, Cloth, &c., will be done in the best manner, and as low as at any other place in the country.

Country carding and fulling will be strictly attended to. And for the convenience of

CUSTOMERS

who live at a distance, wool will be received and returned once a week during the carding season at the following places.

Edmund Kiernan's store, cross roads, John Heiple's Henry Sheffer's Joseph Zimmerman's, and George Master's, Esqrs, Davidsville.

Country produce will be taken for carding, fulling and manufacturing.

OWEN MORGAN,
Jenner tp. Ap 28 '46.

Public Sale.

THERE will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry; on the premises in Turkeyfoot township, on the 18th June 1846. The following real estate, viz: a tract of

One Hundred

and eighty-seven acres, adjoining lands of Lemuel King, Henry Kahn, Joseph Pritz and others; about four acres clear. The land is covered with fine sugar timber, and abundance of poplar, there is also a

COAL BANK

on the premises. The said tract of land will be sold in parts of a specified number of acres, or if preferred all together.

Terms of sale: one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured on the premises.

WM. KNIGHT, Trustee.
for the sale of the real estate of Philip King, deceased.

Turkeyfoot, ap 28,'46.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846, Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq; the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Abraham Colbourn, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on the 25th day of May next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 27th day, March 1846.

WM H PICKING.
ap21 '45, Clerk.

Notice.

Estate of Catharine Swank, Deceased.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the estate of Catharine Swank, late of Somerset tp., deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to meet him at the house of Jacob Swank, in said township, on Saturday the 16th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

SAMUEL SWANK,
of Quemahoning tp., Executor.

April 7. 1846—6t.

Notice.

Estate of Jonathan Yoder, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Yoder, late of Shade township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Monday the 25th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CHRISTIAN PETERMAN,
of Shade township,
SAMUEL HOLSAPPLE,
of Paint township,
April 14, '46-6t. Executors.

Positive Cheap! Comparative Cheaper!! Undoubtedly CHEAPEST!!!

War with the British!

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of tin ware, owned by Charles A. Kimmel, where he now intends conducting the manufacturing of

TIN AND SHEET IRON

ware in Somerset, at the shop formerly occupied by William P. Schell, as a tinner shop, one door west of G. Pile's Hotel, and nearly opposite the store of D. Flick, where he intends manufacturing ware of every description in his line of

BUSINESS,

which he will dispose of at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock. By a strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

OBADIAH KIMMEL.

ap 14, 1846

N. B. Country merchants wishing to purchase ware at wholesale prices, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

Blank Execution's,
FOR SALE at this Office.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

The Frog.

Of all the things that live
In woodland, marsh or bog,
That creep the ground or fly the air,
The funniest is the frog—
The frog—the scientifickest
Of Nature's handy work—
The frog—that neither walks or runs,
But goes it with a jerk.

With pants and coat of bottle green,
And yellow fancy vest,
He plunges into mud and mire,
All in his Sunday best;
When he sits down, he's staning up,
As Paddy O'Kinn once said,
And for convenience sake he wears
His eyes on top of his head.

You see him sitting on a log,
Above the "nasty deep,"
You feel inclined to say, old chap,
Just "look before you leap!"
You raise your cane to hit him
On his ugly looking mug,
And ere you get it half way up,
Adown he goes KER-CHUG!

He keeps about his native pond,
And ne'er goes on a spree,
Nor gets "how-come-you-so," for a
Cold water chap is he.
For EARTHLY cares to get drunk
He's not the silly fool;
But, when they come, he gives a jump,
And drowns them in the pool.

The Farmer.

[From the Farmers' Library.

Raising Potatoes for Seed.

Washington, 29th Jan., 1846.

Chevalier Fs. W. M. De Testa.

Charge d' Affairs, &c., from the Netherlands:—

Sir:—In reference to the seed of the Potato, about which you honored me with inquiries, they have never been preserved, as is believed, in sufficient quantity to be a MARKETABLE article in this country; in fact, they have been very rarely saved by farmers for their own use; and to this may be attributed, in some measure, our want of new and good varieties. The eager temper and impatient habits of our people, their love of change, and propensity to migrate from place to place, produced in a great measure by the frequent and infinite division of estates and impoverishment of families, prevents the adoption, in agricultural matters, of means to ends which require years of patient attention before these ends can be consummated. Hence the destitution of the country, since the establishment of our independence, of fine orchards and of choice fruit, the possession of which, under the most favorable circumstances, requires years to realize, and which, after all, is only to be had, with certainty and abundance, by raising new varieties of fruit from the stones and seeds of peaches, apples, pears, &c., So with the Potato. The seed, as you well understand, is to be from the Potato-APPLE, growing on the top of the plant. As in the case of fruit, there is no security in this that "like will produce like." The product from Potato seed is various in color, shape and qualities, and some years must elapse before the best varieties can be established and their qualities considered permanent. For this reason, no seeding Potatoes should be discarded till after trial of the third generation, nor a promising one be sooner trusted. It is only after the third year that full reliance can be placed on the permanence of characteristics as respects productiveness and other qualities.

The characteristics to be sought in the establishment of a new variety are—1st. Moderate size, which I am persuaded on the whole, is most to be desired in animals, fowls, vegetables, &c. 2d. Regular shape; the eyes not deeply sunk,—3d. Not bursting when boiled. 4th. Dry or mealy when cooked. 5th. An agreeable taste. 6th. Early in maturity. 7th. Not too luxuriant in the stems.—8th. Productive. As with fruit from stone and seed, so there is no end to the varieties of shape, size, colors and qualities to be derived from the seed of the same Potato-apple. The roughness of the skin generally indicates dryness, the watery or waxy Potato being commonly smooth-skinned. Fifty seedling varieties have been gathered from spontaneous seedlings in a garden where only one kind of Potato had been planted. There is no fact in vegetable physiology better established than that soil has a powerful influence in changing the color, shape and qualities of the Potato no less than grain and tobacco. I observed this in the case of the famous ROHAN POTATO, one of the humbugs which a few years past served to amuse a credulous public, so that it sold in Philadelphia for $1 for a single potato, of a quality waxy and coarse. In two generations planted on stiff white oak land, manured, it yielded a very fine smooth, middle sized Potato, excellent for table use. It is clear, then, that every cultivator should raise seedling Potatoes until he establishes a variety suited to his soil, and one which he may then expect to endure.

Nothing in the annals of American Horticulture is better established than the origin of the "Mercer Potato," raised from seed planted in Mercer county, and regarded as one of the best and most popular varieties we have ever had.

There is no reason to believe that better Potatoes could be had from seed in this country than in Europe; nor is it probable that they will ever be saved in sufficient number to be on sale in the seed stores. There is nothing more necessary than to gather the apple when ripe, suparate the seed from the pulp, or perhaps to express the watery particles, leaving the seed in the residuum of the apple, and to preserve them until time for planting, which had better, in the first instance, be in a hot bed.

* * * * * *

With great respect, Sir, I have the honor to be your ob't serv't,

J. S. SKINNER.
Editor Farm, Library.

SOMERSET
ACADEMY.

DURING the present summer, I can accommodate a few young men, who may wish to study Grammar, Geography, &c., for the purpose of teaching in common schools. The wants of the system have made a school of this kind very desirable, as all are aware of the difficulty of procuring competent

TEACHERS.

Instruction will be given for five dollars for any time not less than three months; and to expire on the first of October.—Less periods at the rate of five dollars per quarter. The patronage of the public is respectfully requested. The languages, &c., will be taught as heretofore.

JOSEPH J. STUTZMAN.
April 21, '46-6t

THIS WAY
FOR
NEW CHAIRS!

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Somerset, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he wil constant keep on hand or make to orderl Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy, and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE. L. GORDON.
March 31 1846 3m.

Somerset County, ss.

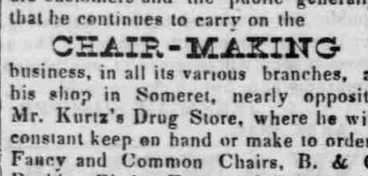
AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and his Associate Judges of the same court.

ON motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the Court confirm the inquisition on the estate of John Shaffer, deceased, and grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Tuesday the 14th day of July next; and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Shaffer, deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified the 9th day of Feb. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING.
ap 28,'46. Clerk.

NEW STORE AND



NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains.

M. TREDWELL,
Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

Treasurer's Sale of

UNSEATED LANDS, FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I *Miller Tredwell*, Treasurer of the County of Somerset, will expose to sale at the Court House in Somerset, on the **Second Monday in June** next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and adjourning from day to day, if found necessary until all the lands contained in the following list be disposed of, unless said taxes be discharged previous to the time of sale.—And by a further supplement to the Act of Assembly, it is made the duty of the purchaser or purchasers, at the Treasurer's sale, as soon as the property is struck down, to pay at least so much of the purchase money as shall be necessary to pay off the taxes, and also one dollar for the use of the Prothonotary, and in case the same is not forthwith paid, the sale may be avoided and the property immediately set up again by the Treasurer. Purchasers are therefore notified that a compliance with this part of the law will be expected and enforced.

	Somerset Township.	$. cts
151¼	Black James,	75
400	Drysdale Thomas	1,80
399	Denton Thomas,	1,80
272½	Crylich Harman	1,08
397½	Coates William	1,80
400	Gibbons James,	1,80
400	Hall John,	1,80
82	Knopsnyder Conrad,	42
100	Kerzer Jacob,	60
397½	Martin Robert,	1,80
390	Miller Michael,	1,80
402	White John,	1,80
400	Bonsal Andrew,	1,80
398	Young Bertha,	1,80
	Milford Township.	
403½	Baker Joseph,	2,40
354½	Beam Jacob,	2,24
401½	Copp Michael,	2,40
401½	Cisney James.	2,40
400	Connor & Connelly	2,40
398¾	Farner Lewis	2,40
401	Galbraith Mary	2,40
400½	Johnston William,	2,40
201½	Kendall John	1,60
438½	King Samuel	2,64
412½	Lafborough Nathan,	2,40
244	Pitcher Rudolph,	1,60
395	Rush Benjamin,	1,20
400	Shannon William,	2,40
399	Wilson Thomas,	2,40
	Turkeyfoot Township.	
100	Humphreys Ashton,	80
421¾	Darke George jr,	2,56
400	Joiles William	2,40
400	Stewart John,	2,40
400	Stewart David,	2,40
400	Stewart Thomas,	2,40
	Addison Township,	
247½	Chew Alexander,	1,44
401	Cole Samuel,	2,40
153¾	Lafferty Joseph,	80
404	Moore Jane,	2,40
380	Moore Christian,	2,40
409½	Moore Mary,	2,40
200	Ogle Charles,	1,20
200	Thompson Josiah,	1,20
1 Lot	Deams Jacob	80
	Southampton Township,	
400	Critchfield John,	2,80
106½	Philippi John-	86
416¼	Hafner or Havner Geo.	1,42
434	Pratt Elizabeth,	1,54
	Elklick Township	
406	Barley Mountjoy,	1,80
400	Chary John	[90
410¾	Cory James,	1,80
400	Cory Enos	1,80
400	Moore Anne	1,80
426	Meminger Lewis,	1,98
407¾	Simpkins John,	1,80
434	Simpson Mary,	99
	Stonycreek Township,	
431½	Stiles William,	1,98
	Greenville Township,	
417¾	Albricks William.	90
440	Cuddington Benjamin,	1,98
	Allegheny township.	
384	Bowen Thomas,	2,58
437½	Carey John L.	3,06
437½	Carey John L.	3,06
453	Golden Elizabeth,	3,08
377½	Herryshill Robert,	2,84
411	Moore Thomas,	2,86
266	Ross James,	1,72
422	Wells Mary	3,08
	Conemaugh township,	
330	Banington Charles,	1,80
427	Bennet Jacob,	2,38
400½	Edmond George,	2,20
399	Henon John,	2,20
100	McLanahan James,	54
400½	Mc'Gaw Thomas,	2,20
400	Sturgeon Robert,	2,20
400	Elliott John	2,20
438½	Moore Abram,	2,42
329	Musser John	1,52
	Shade township,	
392½	Caradine Thomas,	2,76
434½	Carman James,	3,08
435	Duplessis P. L. B,	3,08
390	Proctor Thomas	2,80
404	Tilton William,	2,80
386½	Witherel Samuel,	2,80
	Paint township,	
440	Berkley Hugh,	1,19
438¾	Clark Stephen,	1,19
438½	Clark James,	1,19
440	Moore Thomas	2,38
400	Snyder Nicholas,	2,20
441½	Shaw Robert,	2,38
400	Trist Elizabeth,	2,20
400½	Thornton William,	2,20
	Jenner township.	
400	Pitcher William,	2,80
421	Banksen Andrew,	3,04
400	Barron John,	2,80
400	Heysle Christian,	2,80
400	Hubley Frederick	2,80
404	McGraw Thomas,	2,80
400	Scott John.	2,80
400½	Worp Andrew,	2,80
400½	Wise Peter.	2,80

MILLER TREDWELL,
Treasurer's Office, Somerset } Treasurer.
March 31, 18

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16 '45-3m

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BENFORD & SANNER, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the books, notes, &c., have been placed in the hands of Cyrus Benford, one of the partners, for collecion; with whom all persons indebted are requested to call without delay and settle, as he intends going to the west early in the spring. The business of merchandizing will be continued by Michael A. Sanner, at the old stand, where he will continue to sell goods on accommodating terms, as heretofore.

CYRUS BENFORD,
MICHAEL A. SANNER,
Somerset, March 3, '46.

FARMERS
Look Here.

WE the undersigned having established ourselves as a firm in the Eagle Foundry of Berlin, have now on hands a new

PLOUGH,

which has lately been patented It is a self-sharpening and can be made to different kinds, such as the bar shear, or shear and cutter seperate, or the pieces can all be made of wrought Iron with very little labour, in short it is the best plough ever brought to this county.—Likewise the Crocket Plough, which is an excellent plough for rough land, also

STOVES

of various kinds among them is a cooking stove for burning wood or coal.

KETTLES of different sizes.

HOLLOW WARE

of all kinds. Also castings for machinery, &c., all of which are made of the best kind of material and on the shortest notice. Please call and examine for yourselves.

HOUSER, CONRAD & KRISSINGER.
February 17, 1846-3m

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa., }
March 5, 1846 1y. }

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, SAMUEL MAGUIRE,

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

Immediately on the Railroad,

Cumberland, Md.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, late of New Lisbon Ohio, and SAMUEL MAGUIRE, late of the house of Duncan, Calhoun & Co., Cumberland, have associated themselves, under the firm of M'KAIG & MAGUIRE, in the FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in Cumberland, where they are prepared to receive consignments and execute all orders connected with the Forwarding business with the utmost despatch, and they hope to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them as their agents.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce entrusted to their care.

REFERENCES.

Robert Steen and Co., Philadelphia.
Elder, Gelston & Co., Hopkins, Brothers & Co. } Baltimore,
Wm. McCulley & Co. Hailman, Jennings & Co Burbridge, Wilson & Co. Church & Carothers, Clarke & Thaw, Lorenz, Sterling & Co. Alexander Laughlin, Watterman Palmer, Shatlett & Glyde } Pittsburg.
Hon. T, M, T. M'Kennan, Gen. Isaac Hodgens, } Washington Pa.
Hon H, W, Beeson, Hon. A. Stewart, } Fayette Co.
Hon. A, Buchanan, Samuel Black, General Jesse Lazear, } Greene Co.
Thos. J, & W W, M'Kaig, Cumberland.

NO. 1.
Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap artisles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE
Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known TAVERN STAND

AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

BLANK
PROMISORY NOTES,
For sale at this Office.

Notice.

THERE will be an election held at the house of Henry S. Pickings, in Jenuer township, Somerset county, on the 18th of May 1846 to elect one President six Manages, and one Treasurer in the Somerset and Conemough turnpike road company, to serve for the ensuing year according to the act of assemby.

JACOB NEFF.
ap 28. Sec'ty.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased; on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side-sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞ OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville.
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Weliffley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wato Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON.
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
K nable and Vought, Centreville,
M' A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Weiffley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Beilin.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

Constables' Stay Bonds
For Sale at this Office